Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.941
8F32
cop.3

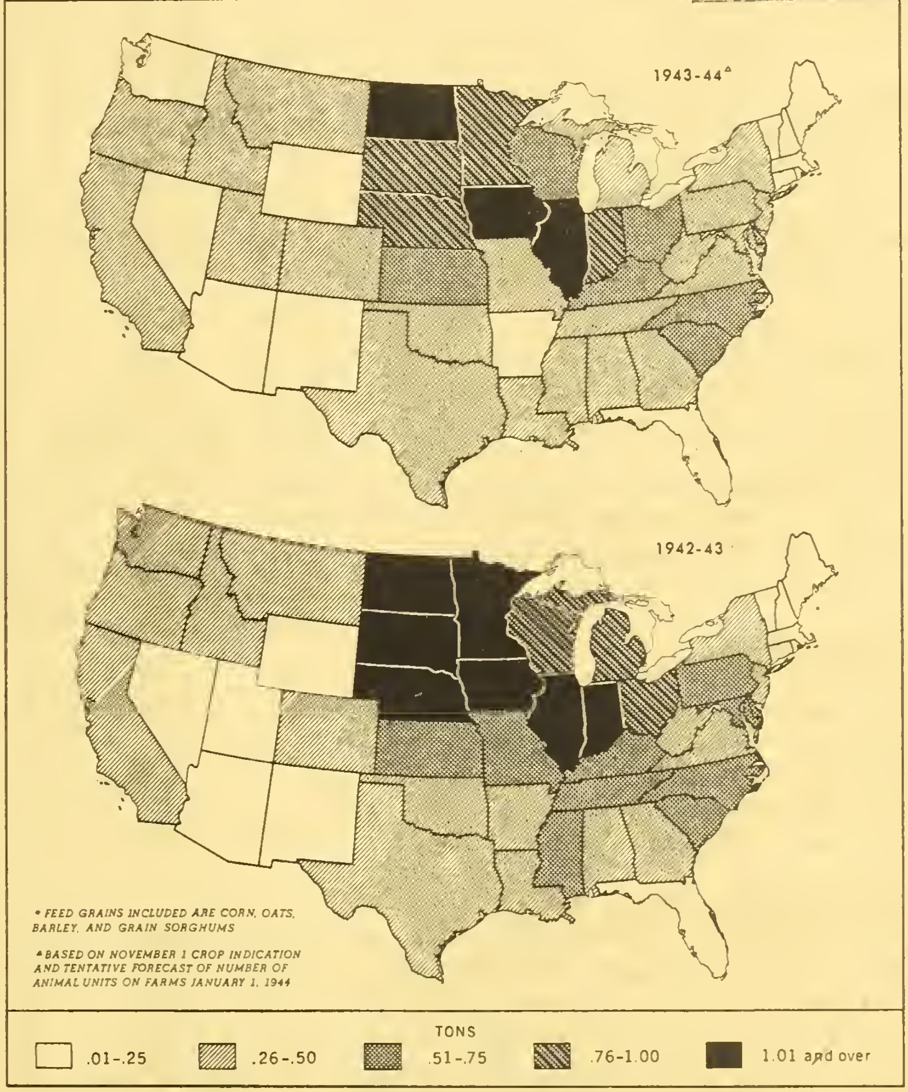
THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FDS-52 BAE NOVEMBER 1943

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
★ DEC 14 1943 ★
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION PER GRAIN-CONSUMING ANIMAL UNIT ON FARMS, BY STATES, 1942-43 AND 1943-44*


1943-44▲
1942-43
* FEED GRAINS INCLUDED ARE CORN, OATS, BARLEY, AND GRAIN SORGHUMS
▲ BASED ON NOVEMBER 1 CROP INDICATION AND TENTATIVE FORECAST OF NUMBER OF ANIMAL UNITS ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1944
TONS
☐ .01-.25
▨ .26-.50
▩ .51-.75
▨ .76-1.00
■ 1.01 and over

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43385 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of the 4 principal feed grains (corn, oats, barley, grain sorghums) in 1943 is expected to total about 66 hundredths of a ton per grain-consuming animal unit on farms, 15 percent less than the 78 hundredths of a ton produced in 1942. Decreases have occurred in all important grain-producing States. There are only 7 surplus feed-grain producing States this year (double-hatched and black in the chart) compared with 10 last year. Unshaded and dotted areas reveal the deficit States where considerable quantities of feed grain must be shipped in.

Table 1.- Market prices of feeds and livestock-feed price ratios, November 1941, 1942, and September-November 1943

Item	Unit	Nov. 1941	Nov. 1942	1943 Sept.	1943 Oct.	1943 Nov. 1/
Grains		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Corn No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bu.	70.7	80.5	106.5	106.5	106.5
Oats No. 3 White, Chicago	"	47.7	49.8	77.2	81.3	81.6
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	44.4	45.5	73.9	76.9	79.2
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	"	68.0	65.0	114.9	117.9	116.2
Wheat No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	"	113.4	123.1	145.8	152.3	155.4
Rye No. 2, Minneapolis	"	64.1	59.3	101.4	108.5	108.8
Byproduct Feeds						
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	29.50	32.10	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	30.65	33.90	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	32.75	36.25	41.55	41.55	41.55
Standard Middlings, Minneapolis	"	29.80	32.95	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	31.35	34.95	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	32.75	36.75	41.55	41.55	41.55
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	36.75	38.60	48.50	48.50	48.50
Linseed meal, 34 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	35.90	39.75	45.50	45.50	45.50
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	35.10	42.00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	39.10	38.85	51.90	51.90	51.90
41 pct. protein, Decatur	"	34.60	43.00	2/45.00	2/45.00	2/45.00
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S. E. milling points	"	36.95	39.10	53.00	53.00	53.00
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	27.80	33.10	47.00	47.00	47.00
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	26.90	32.25	---	41.50	41.50
Tankage, digester, 60 pct., Chicago	"	67.50	3/74.55	3/74.55	3/74.55	3/74.55
Meat scraps, Chicago	"	65.00	3/71.50	3/73.50	3/73.50	3/73.50
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	62.25	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	28.20	32.90	38.90	39.10	39.80
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein	"	44.75	45.20	56.40	56.80	
Laying mash	"	52.60	58.40	63.20	69.00	
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Indexes of Feed Prices 4/						
Feed grains, U. S., 1910-14=100		99	115	170	171	5/168
Oilseed meal, terminal markets, 1935-39=100		128	130	6/166	6/166	6/7/166
Livestock byproduct feeds and fish meal, terminal markets, 1935-39=100		142	165	166	166	7/166
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets, 1935-39=100 8/		129	137	163	163	7/166
Indexes of Livestock-Feed Price Ratios						
Hog-corn ratio, Chicago, 1922-41=100		122	147	117	116	10/108
Beef-steer corn ratio, Chicago, 1922-41=100		113	134	102	101	10/ 99
Butterfat-feed ratio, U. S., 1922-41=100 9/		98	108	92	11/ 92	5/11/ 87
Milk-feed ratio, U. S., 1922-41=100 9/		115	110	99	11/108	5/11/105
Egg-feed ratio, U. S., 1922-41=100 9/		97	92	97	88	5/ 85

1/ Grain prices, average for week ended November 13, byproduct feed prices as of November 16. 2/ Bulk. 3/ Processors' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags. 4/ For method and data for earlier months and years see issues of "The Feed Situation" for December 1941 and April 1942. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Partly estimated. 7/ November 16. 8/ Revised to exclude copra meal. 9/ Adjusted for seasonal variation. Index numbers above 100 indicate that ratios are favorable to livestock producers. 10/ Week ended November 13. 11/ Includes subsidy which began October 1.

THE FEED SITUATION

Summary

The outlook for feed supplies has improved moderately in the past month, with upward revisions in the crop estimates for corn and grain sorghums and a slight increase in the estimated quantity of wheat that will be available for feed. Prospective supplies of all feed concentrates in the 1943-44 crop year now total 169 million tons, compared with 173 million tons in 1942-43 and a 5-year (1937-41) average of 136 million tons.

Supplies of feed concentrates are indicated to be only 3 percent smaller than last season, but there will be more animals to feed. About 10 percent more grain-consuming animal units are expected to be on farms next January 1 than last. The supply of feed concentrates per grain-consuming unit would be approximately 12 percent smaller this season than last and about 7 percent smaller than the 5-year average. However, by drawing down stocks during the year, disappearance of feed concentrates per animal unit may be slightly above average and about equal to that in the 1940-41 season.

The War Food Administration in early November announced goals for 1944 crops on the basis of totals arrived at by State goals committees. Total acreage for feed grains would be nearly the same as the 175 million planted in 1943, with an increase in corn acreage being slightly more than offset by decreases in oats, barley, and grain sorghums. Tame hay acreage would be increased 4 percent, and the combined acreage of cotton and oilcrops 7 percent, with the largest gain occurring in soybeans. With normal crop yields, achievement of the acreage goals would result in a somewhat lower production of feed grains in 1944 than in 1943, about the same hay output, and a larger production of oilcake and meal.

Consumption of wheat and rye as livestock feed was exceptionally large in the July-September quarter this year. Consumption for this purpose is expected to continue fairly large through the October-December quarter and above average in the January-March quarter. However, comparatively small quantities of domestic wheat and rye will remain available for feed next spring.

Prices of oats and barley continue strong, and are now considerably above their normal levels in relation to corn prices. Corn and most byproduct feeds are subject to ceiling prices, while prices of oats and barley are unrestricted.

-- November 24, 1943

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- The carry-over of corn, oats, and barley was increased in the 1937-40 crop years, when production was greater than requirements. During the past 2 years, carry-over has been reduced as requirements have mounted with an increasing livestock population. In addition, more than 450 million bushels of wheat have been sold for feed from Government holdings since the beginning of 1942. Total stocks of feed grains are still above average, but are likely to be reduced substantially in the 1943-44 marketing year.

Prices of Oats and Barley Up

Reflecting the strong demand for all feeds and the difficulty in obtaining corn for shipment, prices of oats and barley advanced approximately 10 cents a bushel from mid-August to mid-October. On the latter date the average price received by farmers for oats, at 74 cents per bushel, was 72 percent higher than a year earlier, and the price of barley, at $1.03, was 79 percent higher than a year earlier. Corn, at $1.07, was up 38 percent from mid-October last year. The price of corn has been under ceiling since the beginning of 1943, whereas oats and barley as of November 24 are unrestricted. Prices of oats and barley declined somewhat in late October but recovered most of the loss in early November.

November Crop Report Indicates Some Improvement in Feed Supply Situation

Dry weather during October was favorable for the harvesting of late crops but was unfavorable for growth in pastures. The November 1 estimate of corn production -- 3,086 million bushels -- was 30 million bushels above the estimate of October 1 and only 90 million bushels under the all-time record crop in 1942. Prospects for grain sorghums improved by about 6 million bushels from October 1 to November 1. On the latter date the crop was estimated at 107 million bushels, almost the same as in 1942. Estimates for oats and barley were unchanged from those of October 1. The oats crop is indicated to be about 210 million bushels under the large crop of 1942 and barley about 96 million bushels under. Altogether, present indications point to a total output of feed grains this year of nearly 116 million tons, 1 million tons more than was indicated a month ago and only 8 million tons under the record output of last year.

With reduced forecasts for soybeans and peanuts, output of oilcake and meal is likely to be about 100,000 tons less than indicated a month ago. The estimated supply of all high-protein feeds is now 11.3 million tons compared with 11.2 million tons last season.

Pasture condition on November 1, at 70 percent of normal, was 13 points under the condition a year earlier but was 5 points above the 1934-41 average condition for November 1. The indicated production of hay for 1943 remains unchanged at 97 million tons. Last year 105 million tons of hay were produced.

The condition of Western ranges averaged 79 percent of normal on Novemner 1, compared with 86 percent a year earlier. In the Southwest, because of poor stands, winter wheat will furnish relatively little winter pasture as compared with last year. November 1 reports on the supply of hay and roughage, as a percentage of normal, were lower than a year earlier in 40 States. Acute shortages of hay and roughage are indicated in the drought areas -- particularly in Oklahoma and Arkansas and parts of Mississippi, New Mexico, western Kansas, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. More than the usual quantities of feed will need to be shipped in to these areas this season.

Locally Produced Feed Supplies Down Most in Arkansas and Oklahoma

As indicated in table 2, supplies of feed grains and hay have declined relatively more from last season in Arkansas and Oklahoma than in any other region. For these two States the locally produced supply of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums is 28 percent smaller than in 1942-43, and the supply of hay is 24 percent smaller. In the North Atlantic States, the locally produced supply of feed grains is down 20 percent from a year ago, but the hay supply is 6 percent larger. Despite severe drought in parts of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, the locally produced feed-grain supply in those States is only 13 percent less than last year, and the local hay supply is only 4 percent less. Local feed-grain and hay supplies in the South Atlantic States south of Virginia are larger than a year ago. For the country as a whole, feed-grain supplies are down 7 percent from last year and hay supplies are down 5 percent.

Table 2.- Feed grain and hay supplies, by regions, 1937-43

Geographical division	Feed grains 1/			Hay 2/		
	Average: 1937-41	1942	1943 3/	Average: 1937-41	1942	1943 3/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
North Atlantic	4,192	4,528	3,630	13,249	14,111	15,016
East North Central	35,376	40,216	37,641	22,486	24,118	23,202
West North Central	51,610	69,311	64,015	27,197	35,154	31,243
South Atlantic	6,549	6,430	6,420	5,939	6,672	6,581
Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia	1,856	1,883	1,636	2,271	2,366	2,263
Other South Atlantic	4,693	4,547	4,784	3,668	4,306	4,320
South Central	15,014	16,364	15,188	12,038	14,316	12,332
Arkansas and Oklahoma	3,155	3,258	2,359	3,154	4,101	3,133
Other South Central	11,859	13,106	12,829	8,884	10,215	9,199
Western	3,736	5,875	5,662	20,899	22,217	22,253
United States	116,477	142,724	132,556	101,808	116,588	110,627

1/ Corn, October 1 farm and commercial stocks, plus corn owned by the Government at country points, plus production for all purposes; oats, July 1 farm and commercial stocks, plus production; barley, June 1 farm and commercial stocks, plus production; all sorghums for grain production.
2/ May 1 carry-over plus production.
3/ Preliminary.

Government Sales of Feed Wheat Decline

Government sales of wheat for feed declined moderately in October, and preliminary reports indicate a further decline in November. Approximately 34 million bushels were sold for feed in October compared with 37 million bushels in September and 58 million bushels last May, the peak month to date. For the first 10 months of 1943, Government sales averaged slightly more than 36 million bushels monthly. For 1942 as a whole, monthly sales averaged about 8 million bushels.

Stocks of wheat owned by Commodity Credit Corporation on November 1 totaled 99 million bushels, down 16 million bushels from a month earlier and at the lowest level in the past 2 years. Of this quantity, less than 50 million bushels may be available for sale as feed. Additional supplies of wheat for feed will be acquired, however, through imports from Canada and Argentina -- mostly Canada.

Government sales of corn for feed in October amounted to less than half a million bushels. Approximately 1.3 million bushels of corn were held by Commodity Credit Corporation on November 1.

Table 3.- Wheat and corn: Commodity Credit Corporation stocks at beginning of month, and sales for feed 1942-43

Year	Stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation beginning of period		Sales for livestock feed		
	Corn	Wheat	Corn	Wheat	Total in 56-pound bushels
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1942	135,163	177,551	89,030	95,718	191,585
1943					
Jan.	31,547	268,312	3,917	24,533	30,202
Feb.	27,540	248,904	382	37,393	40,446
Mar.	34,264	207,230	12,632	3,033	15,882
Apr.	28,135	229,948	11,431	29,432	42,965
May	22,354	1/187,580	4,097	57,751	65,973
June	15,972	1/205,711	3,610	49,183	56,306
July	10,414	1/204,582	4,357	43,938	51,433
Aug.	2,984	1/175,880	1,419	44,655	49,264
Sept.	4,312	1/126,789	1,401	36,981	41,023
Oct.	1,126	1/115,219	448	34,453	37,362
Nov.	1,331	1/ 99,475		2/(28,000)	
Total (10 months)			43,694	361,352	430,856
Grand total from January 1, 1942 ...			132,724	457,070	622,441

1/ Based on reports of regional directors. Earlier months based on reports of custodians.

2/ Preliminary estimate.

Consumption of Wheat and Rye for Feed Unusually Large in Summer Quarter

Over 6 million tons of wheat and rye were fed to livestock in the July-September quarter this year. This compares with less than 4 million tons fed in the preceding quarter and 2 million tons in the July-September quarter of 1942. For the year ended September 30, approximately 14 million tons of wheat and rye were fed compared with 6 million tons in 1941-42 and an average of 4 million tons in the 5 years 1935-39.

Disappearance of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums for all purposes also was at a high level in the period October-September, 1942-43, totaling about 127 million tons compared with 109 million tons a year earlier and an average for the 5 years of 85 million tons.

Table 4.- Domestic disappearance of feed grains, including wheat and rye fed, United States, by quarters, 1935-43

Year beginning Oct.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
	Corn, oats, barley, and all sorghums for grain 1/				
Average 1935-39	32,746	21,884	15,999	14,178	84,807
1940-41	37,275	24,510	19,635	18,736	100,156
1941-42	37,387	30,239	21,735	19,868	109,229
1942-43	43,994	35,262	25,348	22,712	127,316
	Wheat and rye fed 2/				
Average 1935-39	1,025	1,550	355	1,211	4,141
1940-41	290	1,715	510	445	2,960
1941-42	498	1,943	1,159	2,276	5,876
1942-43	1,401	2,818	3,809	6,410	14,438

1/ Domestic disappearance of corn, oats, and barley, including amounts used for food and industrial purposes, plus production of all sorghums for grain.
2/ Wheat and rye fed to livestock, including Government wheat and rye.

Production-Consumption of Oilcake and Meal Also at High Level

Production and consumption for livestock feed of cottonseed, soybean, linseed, and peanut cake and meal, also were at high levels in 1942-43. For the year ended September 30 production of these four feeds totaled 6.1 million tons, compared with 4.6 million tons in 1941-42 and an average for 1935-39 of 3.5 million tons. Disappearance for livestock feed in 1942-43 amounted to approximately 5.9 million tons, compared with 4.5 million tons a year earlier and a 5-year average of 3.2 million tons.

Total production of oilcake and meal was distributed somewhat differently by quarters in 1942-43 than in 1935-39. In the 1935-39 period, output was distributed by quarters, beginning October, as follows: 38 percent, 29 percent, 15 percent, and 18 percent. In 1942-43, production in the October-December quarter represented only 29 percent of the year's output, while April-June production was 23 percent of the total, and in July-September, 20 percent of the total. The tendency for production to flatten out over the year was due to the large increase in soybean crushings, necessitating near-capacity operation of soybean plants throughout the crop year.

Table 5.- Oilcake and meal: Production and disappearance for livestock feed, United States, by quarters, 1935-43 1/

Year beginning Oct.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
			Production		
Average					
1935-39	1,317.5	1,011.6	535.3	617.4	3,481.8
1940-41	1,484.4	1,274.0	848.9	802.7	4,410.0
1941-42	1,490.0	1,262.9	870.4	972.7	4,596.0
1942-43	1,784.2	1,690.7	1,385.6	1,238.7	6,099.2
		Disappearance for livestock feed 2/			
Average					
1935-39	1,138.6	947.7	510.7	579.4	3,176.4
1940-41	1,407.5	1,165.5	816.3	866.4	4,255.7
1941-42	1,259.8	1,282.1	925.9	1,059.7	4,527.5
1942-43	1,786.8	1,654.0	1,310.0	1,185.0	5,935.8

1/ Soybean, cottonseed, linseed, and peanut cake and meal.
2/ Excludes cottonseed meal used for fertilizer and soybean meal used for low-fat flour and industrial products.

OUTLOOK

Supply Situation in 1943-44 for Feed Concentrates

The outlook for feed supplies has improved moderately in the past month, with improved prospects for corn and grain sorghums and a slight increase in the estimate for feed wheat. Prospective supplies of all feed concentrates in 1943-44 now total 169 million tons, compared with 173 million tons in 1942-43 and a 5-year (1937-41) average of 136 million tons. Although supplies of feed concentrates are indicated to be only 3 percent smaller than last season, there are expected to be about 10 percent more grain-consuming animal units on farms next January 1 than last. The supply of feed concentrates per grain-consuming animal unit would be approximately 12 percent smaller this season than last and about 7 percent smaller than the 5-year average. However, by drawing down stocks during the year, disappearance of feed concentrates per animal unit may be slightly above average and about equal to that in the 1940-41 season (table 7).

Total stocks of corn, oats, and barley at the beginning of the 1943 marketing year amounted to nearly 17 million tons, compared with nearly 19 million tons in 1942 and over 23 million tons in 1941 (table 8). While less than in any of the past 4 years, the carry-in of these feeds this season was considerably above the long-time average. Comparatively large stocks were accumulated in the crop years 1937-40. In the 10 years 1928-37, stocks at the beginning of the season averaged only 8.4 million tons. If stocks were reduced to about this level at the end of the 1943-44 season, consumption of the principal feed grains would be 8 to 9 million tons greater than production. Approximately 2 million tons of corn, oats, and barley were drawn from stocks in 1942-43. Therefore the net gain from this source this season compared with last would be 6 to 7 million tons.

Production of feed grains in 1943, including grain sorghums, is estimated at 116 million tons compared with 124 million tons produced in 1942. Total disappearance in 1942-43, beginning July for oats and barley and October for corn and grain sorghums, amounted to about 126 million tons. If stocks should be reduced about as suggested above, disappearance during the 1942-43 season would amount to 124 million tons, only 2 million tons less than a year ago.

Output of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums is shown in table 6 for 1942 and 1943, by States, in relation to the number of grain-consuming animal units on farms January 1. The estimates for livestock numbers for January 1, 1944, are still highly tentative, but the table does permit a rough evaluation of the local feed-grain production situation. For the United States it is estimated that there will be a 10 percent increase in the total number of grain-consuming animal units on farms. The production of feed-grains per animal unit is indicated to be lower this year than last in all important livestock-producing States except Texas and Montana. North Carolina, South Carolina, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada, as well as Texas, show an increase in production per animal unit, while Georgia, Alabama, and Montana have about the same production per animal as last year. Most of these States are in deficit-producing areas and will still require shipped-in feed grain this season.

With less production of feed grains per animal in most regions, the supply available for out-shipment in surplus-producing States, such as Illinois and Iowa, will be smaller than it was a year ago. On the other hand, the demand for in-shipments in deficit-producing States will be stronger. The feed-grain supply situation will be tight in practically all areas, although if corn continues to be closely held the surplus-producing areas will be in a relatively favorable position for maintaining or even increasing livestock production.

As a partial offset to the general tightness in the feed-grain situation, more wheat will be fed to livestock in 1943-44 than in 1942-43. It is estimated that for the year beginning July about 480 million bushels of wheat will be used for livestock feed, including Commodity Credit Corporation sales of domestic and imported wheat, wheat fed on farms where grown, and small quantities of wheat purchased by feeders on the open market. Last season about 318 million bushels of wheat were fed. Consumption of wheat for feed was unusually large in the July-September quarter this year, however, with an estimated 195 million bushels being fed in that period. Thus about 285 million bushels would remain for feeding in the 9 months October-June. This would provide an average for the October-June period of about 95 million bushels per quarter, compared with an average of 80 million bushels per quarter in the 1942-43 crop year. Most of the remaining domestic wheat probably will be fed in the October-December quarter this year and, to a lesser extent, in the January-March quarter, leaving comparatively little available for feed in the April-June quarter next year.

Table 6.- Production of corn, oats, barley, and all sorghums for grain per grain-consuming animal unit, by States and geographic divisions, 1942 and 1943

State	Production of feed grains 1/		Grain-consuming animal units on farms January 1		Production per animal unit		1943 as a percentage of 1942
	1942	1943 2/	1943	1944 3/	1942	1943	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Thousands	Tons	Tons	Percent
Me.	86	79	372	402	.23	.20	87.0
N. H.	22	22	221	248	.10	.09	90.0
Vt.	113	96	487	506	.23	.19	82.6
Mass.	54	51	509	545	.11	.09	81.8
R. I.	10	9	60	62	.17	.15	88.2
Conn.	60	59	352	371	.17	.16	94.1
N. Y.	1,387	856	3,119	3,356	.44	.26	59.1
N. J.	261	203	718	783	.36	.26	72.2
Pa.	2,074	1,759	3,324	3,619	.62	.49	79.0
N. Atl.	4,067	3,134	9,162	9,892	.44	.32	72.7
Ohio	6,065	5,282	6,490	7,844	.93	.67	72.0
Ind.	6,977	6,490	6,566	8,140	1.06	.80	75.5
Ill.	14,482	14,367	10,007	11,463	1.45	1.25	86.2
Mich.	3,205	1,942	3,515	4,204	.91	.46	50.5
Wis.	4,884	4,928	6,431	7,547	.76	.65	85.5
E. N. Cent.	35,613	33,009	33,009	39,198	1.08	.84	77.8
Minn.	9,850	9,099	9,308	10,265	1.06	.89	84.0
Iowa	20,050	21,008	17,571	19,269	1.14	1.09	95.6
Mo.	5,181	4,845	8,601	9,678	.60	.50	83.3
N. Dak.	3,630	3,439	2,764	3,018	1.31	1.14	87.0
S. Dak.	5,835	4,405	4,063	4,470	1.44	.99	68.8
Nebr.	8,701	7,611	6,709	7,639	1.30	1.00	76.9
Kans.	4,181	3,791	5,994	6,624	.70	.57	81.4
W. N. Cent.	57,428	54,198	55,010	50,963	1.04	.89	85.6
Del.	122	93	166	171	.73	.54	74.0
Md.	532	390	810	933	.66	.42	63.6
Va.	1,104	1,021	2,218	2,494	.50	.41	82.0
W. Va.	430	418	1,044	1,113	.41	.38	92.7
N. C.	1,450	1,605	2,734	2,863	.53	.56	105.7
S. C.	817	917	1,336	1,388	.61	.66	108.2
Ga.	1,262	1,385	3,048	3,363	.41	.41	100.0
Fla.	210	231	1,318	1,505	.16	.15	93.8
S. Atl.	5,927	6,060	12,674	13,830	.47	.44	93.6
Ky.	2,404	2,237	3,859	4,084	.62	.55	88.7
Tenn.	2,228	1,905	3,602	3,934	.62	.48	77.4
Ala.	1,308	1,373	2,727	2,857	.48	.48	100.0
Miss.	1,522	1,397	2,985	2,993	.51	.47	92.2
Ark.	1,173	798	3,216	3,322	.36	.24	66.7
La.	734	697	2,204	2,391	.33	.29	87.9
Okla.	1,933	1,365	4,588	5,059	.42	.27	64.3
Tex.	4,166	4,543	10,168	10,542	.41	.43	104.9
S. Cent.	15,468	14,315	33,349	35,182	.46	.41	89.1
Mont.	727	801	1,674	1,868	.43	.43	100.0
Idaho	537	508	1,454	1,543	.37	.33	89.2
Wyo.	179	176	971	1,024	.18	.17	94.4
Colo.	1,055	978	2,096	2,183	.50	.45	90.0
N. Mex.	254	171	1,141	1,128	.22	.15	68.2
Ariz.	93	102	707	716	.13	.14	107.7
Utah	182	216	762	842	.24	.26	108.3
Nev.	28	32	327	326	.09	.10	111.1
Wash.	501	413	1,509	1,664	.33	.25	75.8
Oreg.	452	443	1,385	1,465	.33	.30	90.9
Calif.	1,364	1,140	3,698	3,611	.37	.32	86.5
West.	5,372	4,980	15,724	16,370	.34	.30	88.2
U. S.	123,875	115,696	158,928	175,435	.78	.66	84.6

1/ Corn, oats, barley, and all sorghums for grain.
2/ November 1 estimate.
3/ Tentative forecast.

Supplies of high-protein concentrates are expected to continue tight throughout the current crop year. Although slightly larger in total, supplies are smaller in relation to the number of animals to be fed than they were a year ago. Considerable quantities of oilcake and meal are finding their way into mixed feeds, ceiling prices for which are adjustable for changes in ingredient costs.

New Production Order Proposed for Protein Meal; Set-Aside Order to be Issued

On November 24 War Food Administrator announced a proposed order amending Food Production Order 9, effective January 1, 1944, designed to bring about a better distribution of protein meal among livestock and poultry feeders and among mixed feed manufacturers. It was also announced that the Food Production Administration expects to issue a set-aside order under existing regulations which will be effective on meal processed during the month of January. Meanwhile, processors will be given an opportunity to make meal available to the FPA during the month of December to meet emergency situations. Meal made available in this manner will be credited to the quantity to be set aside during January.

A public hearing will be held in Washington on December 2 on the proposed production order and to consider problems raised by the contemplated set-aside order. The production order would limit the quantity of oilseed meals and animal protein that may be used by manufacturers of mixed feeds during the period October 1, 1943, to September 30, 1944. It also would provide that, if necessary to obtain equitable production, a limitation may be placed upon the quantity of protein meals handled by retail dealers.

A Feed and Livestock Branch is being established in the Food Production Administration, it was announced. This Branch will direct the administration of FPO-9. In the field, this order will be administered by State and County Agricultural Conservation Committees and Feed Advisory Committees.

The principal provisions in the proposed production order to become effective January 1, 1944, are:

1. During the period October 1, 1943, to September 30, 1944, no mixed feed manufacturer can use for the manufacture of mixed feeds more than 110 percent of the amount of protein meal which he used for that purpose during the calendar year of 1942. After the effective date of this order the amount of protein meal to be used for any quarterly period shall not exceed 110 percent of the quantity used during the highest 3 consecutive months of 1942. However, the quantities of unmixed protein meal delivered to a feeder or custom-mixed with home-grown feeds supplied by the feeder shall not be considered as used in the manufacture of mixed feed, provided that the mixing and the purchase of other ingredients are not required by the manufacturer as a condition of the sale of the protein meal.

2. If necessary to obtain an equitable distribution of protein meal in any area, *the Director of Food Production may limit the quantity of protein meal which retailers or any class of retailers within the area may deliver to feeders during the feeding year*.

3. *Persons other than livestock feeders are prohibited from accepting delivery of any protein meal which, together with the recipient's inventory of meal, would exceed a 15-day supply. Feeders cannot have on hand at any particular time an amount of protein meal exceeding a 30-day supply.* Exceptions to the inventory limitations are made for certain ranchmen who must lay in a season's supply before bad weather, for purchasers who customarily buy in either carload or less-than-2,000-pound quantities, and for soybean and cottonseed producers making conditional sales of cottonseed and soybeans.

4. *Producers of soybeans and cottonseed may make conditional agreements to obtain protein meal in exchange or sale of their oilseeds.* However, the total meal so acquired plus the meal on hand and that acquired since October 1, 1943, cannot exceed the quantity of protein meal necessary to supply the minimum feeding requirements of the producer for the feeding year in accordance with the usual feeding practices on the farm.

5. *Appeals* from the limitations imposed by the revised order can be made to the chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee if 75 percent or more of the protein meal or mixed feeds manufactured therefrom is sold in the State. In all other cases, appeals may be made to the Director of Food Production in Washington.

To meet special and emergency situations which may prevail in certain areas, the proposed production order continues a previous authorization which permits the Director of Food Production to require any processor or grinder to set aside up to 20 percent of his protein meal during a designated period for sale or delivery to agencies or areas designated by the Director. The set-aside shall not begin until the 31st day after the issuance of the set-aside order.

The proposed production order embraces all protein meal in the form of tankage, fish meal, and meat scraps, or cake, meal, and pellets derived from cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts, flaxseed, copra, sesame, babassu, ouricuri, palm kernel, and corn germs. The use of soya flour, grits, and other edible soybean products for livestock feed in any form is prohibited.

Production Goals for 1944 Announced

Acreage goals for 1944 have been established for all principal crops. Achievement of the goals will require about 380 million acres for crops in 1944 compared with about 364 million acres in 1943. The goals were established in a series of State meetings and were announced by the War Food Administration on November 11.

Total acreage of feed grains under the 1944 goals would be nearly the same as the 175 million acres planted in 1943. Corn would be increased from 96.8 to 100.3 million acres; but oats would be reduced from 42.7 to 39.6, barley from 17.9 to 17.4, and all sorghums for grain from 17.2 to 16.7.

Harvested acreage of tame hay would be increased 4 percent under the goals, from 60.5 to 62.8 million acres. Acreage for cotton and oilcrops, which yield high-protein cake and meal, would go up 7 percent, with the largest increase indicated for soybeans. Soybeans harvested for beans would be increased 19 percent, from 11.5 million acres in 1943 to 13.7 million acres in 1944. The acreage of peanuts grown alone would be increased 23 percent, from 5.0 million to 6.2 million. Cotton in cultivation July 1 would increase slightly, from 22.0 to 22.3 million acres. The acreage of flaxseed planted would decline, however, from 6.3 million in 1943 to 5.9 million in 1944.

Achievement of the acreage goals with normal crop yields would result in a somewhat lower production of feed grains in 1944 than in 1943, when yields were above average. About as much hay would be produced as in the current year, while output of oilcake and meal would be increased.

Table 7.- Feed concentrates: Supplies and disappearance, number of grain-consuming animal units, and supply and disappearance per animal unit in the United States, 1926-43

Marketing year 1/	Corn 2/	Oats 2/	Barley 2/	Grain sorghums 3/	Wheat fed 4/	Rye fed 4/	Mill-feed by-products 5/	High protein concentrates 6/	Total supply	Grain-consuming animal units 7/	Supply per animal unit	Total domestic disappearance	Disappearance per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	1,000 tons	Tons
1926	79,187	22,704	4,249	2,037	1,028	188	8,169	7,060	124,622	135,457	.92	114,435	.84
1927	79,338	20,235	5,896	2,334	1,335	190	7,910	6,591	123,829	140,453	.88	117,295	.84
1928	77,270	22,888	8,133	2,212	1,697	196	7,824	6,959	127,179	137,038	.93	116,548	.85
1929	74,556	20,812	7,332	1,399	1,763	308	7,496	7,091	120,757	135,806	.89	112,937	.83
1930	62,143	22,909	7,681	1,052	5,391	518	7,180	6,866	113,740	134,944	.84	105,243	.78
1931	76,835	20,816	5,283	2,014	5,709	532	6,220	6,779	124,188	139,469	.89	113,467	.81
1932	89,621	22,515	7,411	1,851	4,293	479	6,006	6,942	139,118	144,491	.96	123,006	.85
1933	77,956	15,530	4,394	1,523	3,078	238	5,684	6,777	115,180	143,168	.80	103,029	.72
1934	50,026	10,794	3,670	538	3,408	280	6,024	6,688	81,428	120,518	.68	79,191	.66
1935	66,196	20,625	7,449	1,613	2,973	454	6,287	7,528	113,125	123,032	.92	102,235	.83
1936	47,084	17,172	5,373	848	3,378	384	6,668	7,728	88,635	122,401	.72	88,001	.72
1937	75,842	20,282	5,938	1,959	3,894	526	6,483	8,111	123,035	120,962	1.02	104,135	.86
1938	81,485	20,769	7,041	1,882	4,593	580	6,960	8,139	131,449	127,003	1.04	109,210	.86
1939	88,610	18,460	8,057	1,491	3,243	504	6,821	8,427	135,613	138,491	.98	111,334	.80
1940	88,198	22,300	8,813	2,329	3,423	476	6,844	9,657	142,040	133,449	1.06	118,343	.89
1941	92,981	22,464	10,358	3,130	3,468	577	6,985	9,968	149,931	143,077	1.05	130,307	.91
1942 8/	102,691	9/25,752	9/12,602	3,003	9,540	764	7,728	11,173	173,253	158,928	1.09	156,214	.98
1943 8/	96,851	9/23,086	9/10,902	2,994	10/14,400	10/1,120	8,014	11,319	168,686	10/175,000	.96		

1/ Corn and other high-protein feeds, year beginning October; oats, wheat and rye fed, and wheat millfeeds, year beginning July; barley, year beginning August 1926-33, year beginning June 1934-43. 2/ Production plus carry-over. 3/ Production. 4/ Fed on farms of wheat growers plus Government feed wheat. 5/ Production and net imports of wheat millfeeds plus production of screenings, beet and molasses pulp, and rice millfeeds.

6/ Converted to oilmeal equivalent as follows: Cottonseed, soybean, linseed, and peanut oilcake and meal, 1; tankage and meat scraps, fish meal, and skim milk and products, 1.5; gluten feed, distillers' dried grains, brewers' dried grains, and copra meal, 0.7. 7/ Including poultry. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ Includes imports.

10/ Expected.

Table 8.- Feed grains: Production and stocks at beginning of crop year, 1926-43

Year	Corn			Oats			Barley			All sorghums for grain production	Total four grains		
	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Total supply	Production	Stocks July 1	Total supply	Production	Stocks June 1	Total supply		Production	Stocks	Total supply
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
1926	2,547	281	2,828	1,153	266	1,419	166	1/ 11	177	73	95.8	12.4	108.2
1927	2,616	217	2,833	1,093	172	1,265	239	1/ 7	246	83	98.8	9.0	107.8
1928	2,666	94	2,760	1,313	118	1,431	328	1/ 11	339	79	105.7	4.8	110.5
1929	2,516	147	2,663	1,113	188	1,301	281	1/ 25	306	50	96.4	7.7	104.1
1930	2,080	139	2,219	1,275	157	1,432	302	1/ 18	320	38	87.0	6.8	93.8
1931	2,576	168	2,744	1,124	177	1,301	200	1/ 20	220	72	96.9	8.0	104.9
1932	2,930	271	3,201	1,255	152	1,407	299	1/ 10	309	66	111.1	10.3	121.4
1933	2,398	386	2,784	736	235	971	153	1/ 30	183	54	84.1	15.3	99.4
1934	1,449	338	1,787	544	131	675	117	36	153	19	52.6	12.4	65.0
1935	2,299	65	2,364	1,210	79	1,289	289	21	310	58	92.3	3.6	95.9
1936	1,506	176	1,682	793	280	1,073	148	76	224	30	59.3	11.2	70.5
1937	2,643	66	2,709	1,177	91	1,268	222	25	247	70	100.1	3.9	104.0
1938	2,549	361	2,910	1,089	209	1,298	256	37	293	67	96.8	14.4	111.2
1939	2,581	584	3,165	958	196	1,154	278	58	336	53	95.7	20.9	116.6
1940	2,462	688	3,150	1,245	149	1,394	309	58	367	83	98.6	23.0	121.6
1941	2,676	645	3,321	1,181	223	1,404	362	70	432	112	105.6	23.3	128.9
1942	3,175	493	3,668	1,359	194	1,553	426	81	507	107	123.9	18.8	142.7
1943	3,086	373	3,459	1,149	244	1,393	330	104	434	107	115.7	16.9	132.6

1/ Stocks August 1.

Table 9.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, October 1941 and 1942, and August-October 1943

Item	Oct. 1941	Oct. 1942	1943 Aug.	1943 Sept.	1943 Oct.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production					
Cottonseed cake and meal ...	294.2	331.8	59.0	229.6	286.8
Soybean cake and meal	---	164.2	235.2	196.5	---
Linseed cake and meal	---	79.6	62.5	98.5	---
Peanut cake and meal	10.6	6.1	10.4	3.8	9.3
Gluten feed and meal	79.3	85.4	77.9	81.3	1/ 81.6
Brewers' dried grains	10.6	19.3	22.8	22.5	20.4
Distillers' dried grains ...	24.2	31.8	28.1	31.0	32.8
Wheat millfeeds	406.3	433.2	423.2	438.9	2/444.0
Stocks, end of month					
Cottonseed cake and meal ...	293.2	133.5	29.2	48.5	56.7
Peanut cake and meal	9.4	1.8	2.3	1.1	2.1

1/ Domestic grind. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 10.- Oats 1/ and barley: Acreage and supplies in Canada, with exports during marketing season, 1937-43

Year of harvest	Area harvested	Stocks Aug. 1	Production	Total supply	Exports 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
			Oats		
1937	13,048	19,527	285,220	304,747	8,366
1938	13,010	20,717	394,593	415,310	14,438
1939	12,790	51,943	408,432	460,375	24,227
1940	12,298	49,864	404,309	454,173	15,022
1941	12,266	44,161	324,673	368,834	3/ 8,555
1942	13,782	30,395	692,701	723,096	
1943	15,407	158,657	513,039	671,696	
			Barley		
1937	4,331	4,363	83,124	87,487	14,744
1938	4,454	6,448	102,242	108,690	16,499
1939	4,347	12,804	103,147	115,951	12,148
1940	4,342	12,654	104,256	116,910	2,097
1941	5,304	10,908	110,566	121,474	2/ 2,079
1942	6,973	10,821	259,156	269,977	
1943	8,397	69,254	215,816	285,070	

1/ 32-pound bushels. 2/ August-July. 3/ 10 months, August-May.

After five days return to
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage $300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS